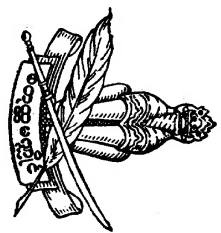




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MISTRUST OF THE REBEL IS NOT SUFFICIENT ANSWER TO BRING PEACE, NUF SAYS

From Our Staff Reporter.

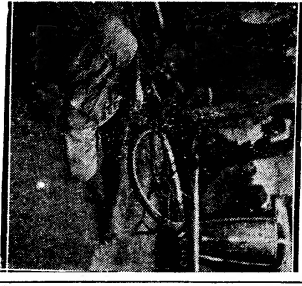
At the very moment when the Information Minister, Thakin Chit Maung, was telling the Press yesterday that the underground Communists' peace appeal was only a cunning trick, the above-ground Communist coalition, the NUF, was making an appeal to the Government to negotiate with the rebels.

Current Chairman of the Front Thakin Thin, said that the NUF's platform in the last elections had been "Peace Through Negotiations". Because this platform had answered the people's own desires, the Front had won many seats.

Thakin Thin asserted that today there was an overwhelming desire for peace in the country, on the part of monks and laymen, of all classes and groups.

On October 11, the NUF had been deceived to find that Thakin Kodaw Hmaw had made a personal appeal to both the revolutionary forces and the Government, to put an end to the fighting in order to stop the sufferings of the people.

Then, on December 26, Thakin Thun, leader of the Burma Communist Party, had written to Thakin Kodaw Hmaw asking him to use his good offices to secure peace through negotiations.



Thakin Thun had suggested that if the Government as such did not want to negotiate, the AFPFL, as a political party, should do so.

And if the Government did not trust the underground Communists out in the presence of other persons, the negotiations could be carried out in the presence of other persons.

POWER THROUGH VIOLENCE, FINAL GOAL OF COMMUNISTS

THAKIN CHIT MG RELEASES DOCUMENT ON "TRIPARTITE" STRATEGY, TACTICS

FIRST, CEASE-FIRE; SECOND, FIGHT WITHIN THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD; THIRD, SEIZE POWER WITH GUNS

From Our Staff Reporter

The rejection out of hand by the AFPFL of the latest "peace" negotiation offer from the underground, is based on documentary proof that the "Tripartite Alliance" is out to gain every possible advantage out of a truce, to gather strength by organising openly under a democratic system, but eventually to destroy that system by seizing power through violence.

The above facts were revealed yesterday at a Press Conference by Information Minister Thakin Chit Maung, who circulated to all reporters a cyclostyled copy of a document seized in Pakokku district by Colonel Kyi Win, Commanding 10th Infantry Brigade. The original document, dated October 25, 1955 was laid on the table for all to see. Marked "For Members of the Central Committee only" it is a transcript of questions and

Eight-Year-Old Boy Rescued From Gang Of Kidnappers

HANDWRITING GIVES CLUE

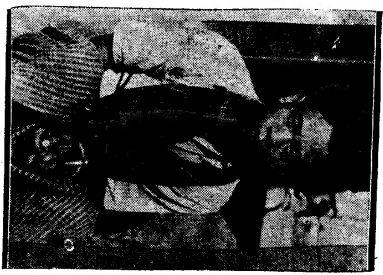
From Our Staff Reporter

An eight-year-old boy, who was nearly a fortnight in the hands of kidnappers, was joyfully restored to his parents yesterday by the Police, who tracked down four of the kidnappers, through the handwriting of the ransom note.

The boy is Maung Tin Shwe, the son of Ko Sein and Ma Than Khin, mohinga sellers of Kama-yut Station Road. On the night of January 13, he went with his 10-year-old brother, Maung Aung Myint, to watch a pwe in Mayan-tabin Quarter, near their home.

Suddenly a man named Shwe Ya came up to them and said their father had sent for them. He handed them over to the kidnapping gang who took them, that very night, across the river.

Early next morning, the elder boy



Tin Maung

Told Wife How To Vote—Fined K 50

From Our Staff Reporter

For telling his wife how to vote a

ing: Thakin Kodaw Hmang, one of the revolutionary forces themselves Sayadun, General Ne Win, Bo Let Ya Daw Khin Kyi, Boinnu Aung, General Smith-Dun, Brigadier Kyar Doe, Henzada U Mya, U Aung Myin, another Editor, a representative of the minorities.

Later, there had come another peace

sire for peace, and on the other hand, the revolutionary forces themselves had openly asked for peace.

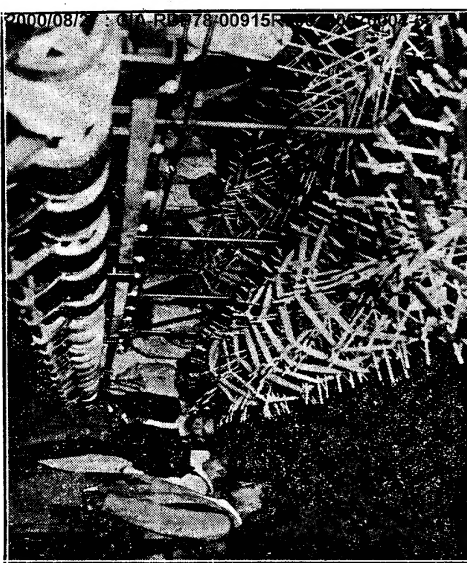
Yet the AFPPL Government stubbornly refused to recognise this just demand, and was shouting that it

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BURMA'S FIRST NYLON MILL STARTS ROLLING TODAY

From Our Staff Reporter

Newmen yesterday got a "preview" of the new rayon factory, the first of its kind in Burma, which is to be formally opened this morning by U Kyaw Nyein, at Singu, near Insein.



The factory is expected to produce 9,000 yards of cloth a day, or 2,000,000 yards a year, working three shifts and employing about 700 people.

The fabrics produced will be all 100 per cent rayon spun rayon and nylon, which will be woven from imported threads on the factory's 70 power-looms.

Foreign technicians will at first be employed, but a programme is in hand to train Burmese to replace them.

The building of the factory itself and the erection of the machinery was carried out by local labour under the supervision of one engineer from abroad.

Total cost of machinery and buildings was K. 7 lakhs, but the complete capital investment for the industry to

start production will be K. 25 lakhs.

Operating as an enterprise of the National Rayon Mills Limited, a joint venture between Burmese and Indian businessmen (Burmese 60 per cent, Indian 38 per cent). On the Board of Directors are U Kyaw Min, U Ohn, Mr. C.L. Jhambhwal and Mr. B.L. Murarka of Murarka (Overseas) Ltd, a company incorporated in India, which is acting as Managing Agent for the National Rayon Mills.

The factory is ready to start rolling already, only a year from the time it was blue-printed, and its sponsors promise that its products will be in no way inferior to those imported from abroad.

Burma today imports about 10 million yards of synth. etc fabrics each year.

answers at a conference of the Burma Communist Party at which strategy and tactics were fully discussed.

CIVIL WAR

Question: (1) Will the Civil War be ended only when the revolutionary forces have become strong, or whenever Thakin Nu's Government accepts the offer to do so?

Answer: Thakin Nu's Government accepts the offer to do so.

(2) Is the strategy based on armed insurrection (as previously stated), or is there a shift to a constitutional fight?

Answer by Thakin Than Tun: (1) The Civil War can end only when the revolution has gained the greatest strength. Therefore, three steps remain: First, we must get the Nu Government to accept the peace offer; second, we must enter into discussions with it; third, we must see that the terms of the agreement are complied with by the Nu Government.

Our strategy is based on class warfare. It will be difficult; it will be long. Our first objective is therefore to gather strength, strength within the Party, in the Army and among the people. U Nu will accept the cease-fire offer only when his Government is placed in a difficult position and he has no other recourse open to him. We must not be tricked by the political strategy of Khin Maung Gale. We must not bow the knee in surrender. We must ensure full "democratic rights" and this we can do only when the Nu Government is left with no choice.

(2) The moment we get a cease-fire, we will use our democratic rights to continue the fight, to add to our strength, and prepare once more for armed struggle. Until the Civil War ends, we will use the method of armed insurrection non-stop. There is no question of a coalition with the Nu Government. The final goal of setting power must be won through violent methods. There is thus a change in strategy. It is not to form a coalition with the Nu Government but to eradicate it. While we are fighting within the democratic fold, the armed method will have to be held in abeyance, but the final struggle will be with weapons.

PARTY UNITY

Question: (1) Will the unity of the Tripartite be based on forming a single Party, and (2) will there have to be a merging of the Communist Party of Burma with the Red Flag Party simultaneously with the unification of the People's Comrade Party?

Answer by Thakin Than Tun: (1) The key to the revolution is to bring about a merger of the divergent Communist parties. Unification must proceed on the basic acceptance of the doctrine of the Marxist-Leninist. Once common agreement is reached on the Party line and the Party programme, the three parties accepting the common strategy will become one. Until there is agreement on basic policy, basic aims and basic strategy, the three parties will work together as a United Front.

(2) We cannot say that the three parties will become one simultaneously. Suppose the Red Flag Party accepts our basic policy, aims and strategy, we become one with them. We will then work with the People's Comrade Party as a United Front while working at the same time for unification until the three become one. I do not say that unification must be effected with the Red Flag Party first. The most desirable state is one of no unification among all three, but if only two parties reach agreement, the other party must not be excluded but all our joint efforts must be bent towards getting all three to merge into a single Party.

FIGHT WITHIN DEMOCRATIC FOLD

Question: When we become strong, is it necessary to go through the phase of a democratic struggle? Answer by Thakin Than Tun: We must move in steps. First, we become strong. Then the cry of the people for peace will be insistent. This must be heeded. It may be possible to unsettle Nu's Government straightaway through force of arms. If not, there must be a period of democratic struggle. The decision as to what is the right method will be reached when we are in a strong position. With mass support, the initiative then will be in our hands. We must note that at the present time we do not have that advantage. Therefore we must strive after mass support and at the same time capitalize on the fact that it is the Nu Government which is turning down our offer. We must make out that the Nu Government does not want a cessation of Civil War.

STATUS OF PARTIES

Thakin Than Tun defined the Communist Party of Burma (this own), the Red Flag Party and the People's Comrade Party (PVO) as the true revolutionary parties based on Marxist-Leninism.

The P.L.P. (People's Liberation Party) was defined as a revolutionary party in the sense that it was not a class organisation, but one in a state of armed revolt against the AFPPL Government.

Likewise, the KNU (Karen National Union) was defined as the party of armed revolution among Karen nationalists.

But neither the KNU nor the P.L.P. was considered by Thakin Than Tun to be a Marxist-Leninist organisation, nor a class organisation.

Thakin Than Tun said, "The above definitions are sufficient. There is no need to define them as 'brother organisations' or 'allies' or 'class organisations'."

A question was raised on the status of the BWPP (Burma Workers' and Peasants' Party) Thakin Than Tun's dictum was that the BWPP had at one time been considered to be a workers' party, but it would be fruitless to reconsider its position. He would merely define it as "The Leftist Party which is in opposition to the AFPPL within the Constitution."

Thakin Than Tun also added, "We have secret relations with the BWPP."

During yesterday's Press Conference, the Information Minister was asked whether he had sent copies of the BCP document to the BWPP, to Thakin Kodaw Hmang and others named as "references" by the Tripartite underground. Thakin Chit Maung's reply was that arrangements had been made to get copies to all those concerned.

Ko Sein and his sons

was sent home, but the younger village, and from there to Soe-pou village, where he was left in the care of a farmer, Kyaw Din. The farmer set him to watch his cows, together with another boy of about his own age.

On January 19, Maung Tin Shwe's parents received a letter through the post. It said, "If you want your child, you must pay K. 30,000." After giving instructions as to where and when the money would be received, the note said, "If you report to the Police, your child will be killed. If you don't follow our instructions you'll be kidnapped next."

The parents at once handed over the note to the Police, who studied the handwriting and thought of a way to trap the kidnappers.

Being suspicious of a certain Tin Maung, who was a frequent visitor to

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the last General Elections, U Thun Shwe, an Assistant in the firm of the Yugoslav Line agents, was convicted by the 7th Additional Magistrate Rangoon, yesterday under Section 63 of the Elections Act, and sentenced to pay a fine of K. 30.

On the day of the General Elections U Thun Shwe and his wife, Ma Khin Aye, went to the polling booth in Ma Po Street, Myingon, to exercise their franchise. U Thun Shwe went in first and voted. On coming out of the booth he saw his wife queuing up and told her to vote for the AFPPL candidate U Tun Tin, the present Minister for Education and Culture. The NUF agent who heard him at once made a report to the Supervising Officer and action was taken against U Thun Shwe.

At the trial U Thun Shwe admitted having told his wife to vote for the AFPPL. He was accordingly convicted on his own plea of guilty.

Both the Chamber of Deputies and Nationalities have been called into session on February 26 at 11 a.m. They will meet separately.